

- Parts and materials was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in construction in 2001. The rate was decreased 28.4 percent from 2000 and 34.9 percent from 1996.
- Contact with object, equipment was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in construction in 2001. The rate was decreased 24.1 percent from 2000 and 15.9 percent from 1996.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2001

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5,6}	Construction					
	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	137.4	387.4	392.8	352.3	354.0	359.3	251.8
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	60.2	152.8	164.2	150.3	133.9	153.3	92.0
Part of body affected:							
Trunk	50.0	142.9	137.0	111.5	93.9	135.5	97.2
Source of injury, illness:							
Parts and materials	17.8	100.1	94.5	103.3	89.2	91.1	65.2
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	34.2	120.4	126.6	105.8	125.6	133.4	101.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2001

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Construction was the major industry division with the third highest occupational injury and illness incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2001.

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for total cases was 7.1 (per 100 full-time workers) in the construction industry division in Missouri in 2001. This was more than the total case incidence rate of 6.1 for private industry.
- The incidence rate of occupational injuries was 7.0 (per 100 full-time workers) in the construction industry division in Missouri in 2001. This was more than the incidence rate of 5.5 for private industry.
- The incidence rate of occupational illnesses was 10.2 (per 10,000 full-time workers) in the construction industry division in Missouri in 2001. This was less than the incidence rate of 61.2 for Missouri private industry.
- The construction industries in Missouri in 2001 with the highest incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) were roofing, siding, and sheet metal work (SIC 176) at 10.8; concrete work (SIC 177) at 10.2; and masonry, stonework, and plastering (SIC 174) at 9.8.

Table 1 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the construction industry division in Missouri from 1996 to 2001.

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work has decreased 29.3 percent from 2000 to 2001 and 15.4 percent from 1996 to 2001. In 2001, there were 3,231 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the construction industry division.
- Most of the injured workers were men. There was a 29.5 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in men workers from 2000 to 2001 and a 14.7 percent decrease from 1996 to 2001. There was a 18.2 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in women workers from 2000 to 2001 and a 17.1 percent decrease from 1996 to 2001.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 was the age category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001 in the construction industry division. There was a 35.8 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001. Workers aged 25 to 34 years was the age category with the second most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- Precision production, craft, and repair was the occupation with the most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001. There was a 31.8 percent decrease from 2000 to 2001 and a 22.0 percent decrease from 1996 to 2001. Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupation with the second most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 was 1 year to 5 years. There was a 39.4 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001 and a 22.8 percent decrease from 1996 to 2001.

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work are shown in Table 2.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the construction industry division in Missouri in 2001 was 251.8. This incidence rate was

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2001

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4,5}	Construction					
	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	26,596	3,817	4,181	3,962	4,326	4,573	3,231
Sex:							
Men	17,629	3,716	4,089	3,919	4,232	4,496	3,168
Women	8,857	76	92	43	93	77	63
Age:							
35 to 44	7,454	1,065	1,303	1,539	1,140	1,657	1,064
Occupation:							
Precision production, craft, and repair	5,988	2,610	2,645	2,168	2,889	2,986	2,035
Length of service with employer:							
1 year to 5 years	7,929	1,356	1,495	1,165	1,328	1,727	1,047

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

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NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

reduced 29.9 percent from 2000 and 35.0 percent from 1996.

- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri construction in 2001. The incidence rate was reduced 40.0 percent from 2000 and 39.8 percent from 1996.
- Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in construction in 2001. The rate was decreased 28.3 percent from 2000 and decreased 32.0 percent from 1996.